



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## JAPAN.

*Dysentery and plague.*YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *July 11, 1899.*

SIR: The home department having, on the first of this month, resumed the publication of the statistics of infectious disease throughout the Empire, I have, accordingly, the honor to inclose herewith a compilation of the same from the 1st to the 10th instant inclusive.

The cases of plague reported in the kens of Kanagawa and Nagasaki are those removed from the steamships *America Maru* and *City of Peking* respectively. The report of the same disease from Formosa is, as I have before advised you, undoubtedly far below the real extent of the epidemic, circumstances rendering it almost impossible to arrive at correct returns.

In connection with the recent outbreaks of plague upon the steamships of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Pacific Mail companies, which, as well as those of the Occidental and Oriental line, are under the same general management, I have to notify you that the agent of these companies has informed me that it has been decided to refuse any native steerage passengers from Hongkong or other infected Chinese ports so long as plague continues epidemic. I may add that I have, for several years, urged this action upon the companies trading between China and the United States.

Epidemic dysentery has already appeared in 43 out of the 47 prefectures of Japan. The ken of Kanagawa, in which Yokohama is situated, being one of those most severely attacked. I have taken special measures to keep myself informed of the progress of the disease in this neighborhood, and find that, so far, the epidemic is almost strictly limited to the country districts, but few cases having occurred in Yokohama itself.

I beg to reiterate my former suggestion that dysentery coming from Japan be treated, in all respects, as an infectious quarantinable disease, the more so as, from the nature of the malady, its detection among embarking passengers is very difficult.

Very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Report of infectious disease in Japan from July 1 to July 10, 1899.*

Locality.	Dysentery.		Plague.		Cholera.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....	18	3						
Osaka Fu.....	33	3						
Tokyo Fu.....	119	19						
Aichi Ken.....	204	22						
Akita Ken.....								
Awomori Ken.....	2							
Chiba Ken.....	161	37						
Fukui Ken.....	11	2						
Fukuoka Ken.....	106	8						
Fukushima Ken.....	259	22						
Gifu Ken.....	58	5						
Gumma Ken.....	400	81						
Hiogo Ken.....	53	6						
Hiroshima Ken.....	7							
Ibaraki Ken.....	39	6						
Ishikawa Ken.....	1							
Iwate Ken.....	22	6						
Kagawa Ken.....	16	5						
Kagoshima Ken.....	57	6						
Kanagawa Ken.....	308	49	2	a 1				
Kochi Ken.....								
Kumamoto Ken.....	127	20						
Miyagi Ken.....	7	1						
Miyazaki Ken.....	39	4						
Miye Ken.....	14	1						
Nagano Ken.....	107	11						
Nagasaki Ken.....	59	14	a 2					
Nara Ken.....	8	1						
Niigata Ken.....	75	14						
Oita Ken.....								
Okayama Ken.....	10							
Okinawa Ken.....	2							
Saga Ken.....	2							
Saitama Ken.....	285	44						
Shidzuoka Ken.....	224	36						
Shiga Ken.....	4	2						
Shimane Ken.....	2	1						
Tochigi Ken.....	38	4						
Tokushima Ken.....	3	1						
Tottori Ken.....	2	1						
Toyama Ken.....								
Wakayama Ken.....	23	5						
Yamagata Ken.....	9							
Yamaguchi Ken.....	13							
Yamanashi Ken.....	314	44						
Yehime Ken.....	32	3						
The Hokkaido.....	3							
Taiwan (Formosa).....			14	6				

a In quarantine only.

*Case of plague on the steamship City of Peking.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, July 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the arrival of the *City of Peking* at Nagasaki, on the evening of June 27, a suspicious case was found by the quarantine officers among the Chinese passengers in the steerage. The following morning the patient was removed to the quarantine hospital, where the diagnosis of plague is said to have been confirmed by bacteriological examination. The process of disinfection was carried out during the 28th, consisting, as usual, in the bathing and disinfection of the clothing of all the crew and passengers, without exception, the steaming of baggage and bedding, and the washing and spraying of the quarters with carbolic acid. The ship was detained in quarantine for seven full days from the completion of disinfection.

The patient was reported by the quarantine officers as having died on